

The purpose of this hearing is to receive testimony on the feasibility of using bonding techniques to finance large-scale capital projects in the National Park System.

Because of the limited time available for the hearing, witnesses may testify by invitation only. However, those wishing to submit written testimony for the hearing record should send two copies of their testimony to the Subcommittee on National Parks, Historic Preservation and Recreation, Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, U.S. Senate, 364 Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington, DC 20510-6150.

For further information, please contact Jim O'Toole of the subcommittee staff at (202) 224-5161.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, the Finance Committee requests unanimous consent to conduct a hearing on Wednesday, September 24, 1997, beginning at 9 a.m., in room 106 Dirksen.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, September 24, 1997, at 10 a.m., to hold a hearing, and at 2:15 p.m., to hold a business meeting.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent on behalf of the Governmental Affairs Committee Special Investigation to meet on Wednesday, September 24, at 10 a.m., for a hearing on campaign financing issues.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO LT. COL. THOMAS R. MILLER

• Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. President, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize an outstanding citizen from Allison Park, PA. On October 3, Lt. Col. Thomas Miller will retire from his position as the joint program office site director at the Software Engineering Institute [SEI] of Carnegie Mellon University.

Thomas was born in Valley View, PA. He earned an undergraduate degree in computer science from Utah State University. Later, Thomas received a M.S. degree in systems management from the Florida Institute of Technology.

In 1974, Thomas received his Air Force Commission from the Reserve Officer Training Corps. Since then, he has had an exemplary military career. Lieutenant Colonel Miller has served as a computer systems acquisition engineer at the Air Force Electronic Systems Division for the Joint Tactical In-

formation Distribution System Joint Program Office; the computer systems acquisition manager for the seismic portion of the Atomic Energy Detection System; the software division chief at the Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar Systems [JSTARS] Joint Program Office; and the chief of the Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missile Systems Division at Eglin AFB.

Lieutenant Colonel Miller became the joint program office site director at the Software Engineering Institute in 1992. During his tenure at SEI, Lieutenant Colonel Miller earned the respect and admiration of his colleagues. A proven leader, Thomas will be sincerely missed.

Mr. President, after many years of service to his country, Lieutenant Colonel Miller is retiring to private life. In honor of his service, I ask my colleagues to join me in extending the Senate's best wishes to Lt. Col. Thomas Miller, his wife Colleen, and their three children. ●

FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT BUILDING CONSERVANCY ANNUAL CONFERENCE

• Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, this past weekend I was invited to speak at the annual conference of the Frank Lloyd Wright Building Conservancy which took place in Buffalo, NY. I promised some of the attendees that I would enter my keynote address in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. I ask that the full text of my address be printed in the RECORD.

The text follows:

KEYNOTE ADDRESS BY SENATOR DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN

Not long ago I happened to be in Phoenix and took the opportunity to visit Taliesin West, Frank Lloyd Wright's desert commune. I was most generously received and shown everywhere, including the atelier where the plans were being drawn for Wright's splendid Monona Terrace Community and Convention Center, just now completed in Milwaukee. At length, I was shown the splendid, terraced dining room where, in the manner of the Englishman in the jungle, all communards, faithful to the Master's edict, dress for dinner on Saturday night.

We are less formal here in Buffalo, but no less welcoming, and greatly honored to be at the site of this year's Frank Lloyd Wright Building Conservancy Annual Conference.

Each of us, I cannot doubt, has a personal story of an encounter with the spiritual and physical force of architecture. As Americans, we tend to begin in Europe, but with time, more and more we return to our own.

I have two tales to tell.

The first is simple enough. In 1992, I was asked to address the convention of the American Sociological Association then meeting in Pittsburgh. I arrived in a fine new hotel in the Golden Triangle expecting all manner of posters and pronouncements as had been the fashion of a few decades earlier. Instead, I was greeted by a large sign announcing the times of departure for the tour of Fallingwater. American sociologists are finally getting their priorities straight.

My second tale, more personal and specific to Buffalo, took place some twenty-one years ago. I was then in a five-way primary contest for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator. In the manner of such campaigns, most of one's time is spent in strategy sessions in hotel rooms. One August day,

having spent the morning and afternoon at the Statler Hotel in a seemingly endless succession of these consultations, I announced I was going out for a walk. An economist would call it a random walk. I had no direction in mind, save any that would get me away from that hotel room.

And so I wandered westerly to Church Street and reached Pearl. Glancing south along Church Street, of a sudden I saw something that did not exist. Couldn't exist. Certainly something I for certain had not known to exist. A Sullivan skyscraper. The Guaranty Building. The beginning of an American architecture that would come to be known as the International Style. Sure enough, on the east side of the street there were three tall skyscrapers (an American term, incidentally, the topmost sail of a clippership, save when the moonraker is rigged). One was by an old friend, Minoru Yamasaki. Each was an exact copy, if you would just look at the essentials, of Sullivan's building across the street, built fifty or sixty years earlier. (On closer examination, there had been a fire of sorts, and the building was all but abandoned.)

I then and there resolved to win the Democratic primary, become a United States Senator and save the Sullivan building.

My first task was to get the City of Buffalo interested. One day the Mayor agreed to walk over with me from City Hall. He was a fine new Mayor; if he had any weakness, it was that he agreed with you on everything. I mean everything. Well, most things. "Mr. Mayor," I proclaimed, "if we can save that building, the time will come when people will get on airplanes and fly to Buffalo just to see it." "Bull," said His Honor.

May I say, it was a special pleasure to see in Thursday's Buffalo News a picture of Eugenio De Anzorena of Alexandria, Virginia, one of your conferees, making videotapes of the designs on the wall of the Guaranty Building. "Appreciating Architecture" was the caption, although I should have preferred, "The Mayor Refuted!"

No matter. The Buffalo "Evening News," as it then was, got the point. I began to learn the history of this great achievement of the Prairie School, the first American architecture, soon to be seen world-wide.

We begin in middle of the 19th Century, in the village of Stockton in nearby Chautauqua County. It was in Stockton where one Hascal L. Taylor, a carriage maker, had grown up. Taylor would in time make a great deal of money in the oil fields of western Pennsylvania. His vision was to build a monument, the largest office building in the city, in downtown Buffalo. Taylor immediately sought the prestigious Chicago firm of Dankmar Adler and Louis Sullivan, who had of course built the Wainwright Building in St. Louis four years earlier—in 1892.

Adler, the engineer, and Sullivan, the designer, had created a new form. A form based on function. Taylor got it. He, however, died in 1894. Fortunately the Guaranty Company bought the plans for the building and the site. Note the brevity of the subsequent succession: The Guaranty purchased the land and plans in December of 1894. The constructors began laying the foundation for the new building in February of 1895. By July of 1895, the steel frame was complete, and in March of 1896, barely a year after laying the foundation, the first occupants were moving in. Incredible.

Using his "organic" philosophy, Sullivan, had created a 'sister' work to St. Louis's Wainwright Building. The new, taller building, a 13 story, 140,000 square foot structure